

What eche man dothe, and eche man blames,
 not onke we may him see
 Come face to face, but we once gone
 then stoutly stepps out here:
 And all he carres that there hath ended
 ere halfe he trade to ende,
 And what he understanbes not, blames
 though nought he can amende.
 But were it so that such were none,
 how may these youthfull dayes
 Of mine, in thyng so hard as this
 deserue of other praye?
 I labour long (quoth I) it is
 that ripe age doothe ceure
 And who shall trauele in thy booke,
 more than I ought to haue
 Then I will gladly praye for the
 no thanks may hope to wyne
 Thou seest some blame in each letter
 No beate upon my rhyme.
 Come this cheerefull geuer age,
 and men of greater skill
 full many be that better can,
 and some perhaps that will
 But if thy will be rather bent
 a yong mans wit so prone,
 And thinkst that other learned men
 perhaps it shall behoue,

The Preface.

In woordes of waight to spende theyr tyme,
goe where Minervaes men,
And firste wits doe swarme: whom she
hath taught to passe with pen.
In Lyncolnes Inne and Temples twayne,
Grayes Inne and other mo,
Thou shalt them fynde whose paynfull pen
thy deere Mall stoppeth so,
That Helponien thou wouldest well weene
had taughte them so; so waight,
And all these woordes with stately stile,
and goodly grace & endight.
There shalt thou se the selfe same Rothe,
whose woordes his wittes displayen,
And Drall dothe of Dantes paynte,
and karcke abroad his pryde.
There Bachylbes sweetlye laude,
and healye cured be,
There Reasons daries do delight,
there Yluertons doo slee
Well penyde with pen: such yong men theye,
as weene thou mightest agayne,
As de begotte as Dallas was,
of wyghtie Ioue his byarne;
There heave thou shalt a great reposte,
of Balmyns worthe name,
Whose Myrrour dothe of Magistrates,
proclayme manall fame,

And

and party would
complaint to the god Cupid
and he would be disappointed
in the end.

and then he would be
in pain for the pain they bear.
But, for the sake of the time,
to tell them that the will was deep:
then I to the end of the world.

and then the world was
in pain for the pain they bear.
But, for the sake of the time,
to tell them that the will was deep:
then I to the end of the world.

and then the world was
in pain for the pain they bear.
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then I to the end of the world.

Pleasant words

But that she may then partly know
What time I spend in misery.

As yet I withe hir no such end,
As bestint do to Dias send.

But only this I wish thereby,
That she as little power may haue,
At any time aside to lie,
The humble suite that I doe craue,
As Diotab when she did yeelde,
What Cneus in the felle.

Finis.

A token of gratitude to his
very friend,

Your gentl talk & friendly curtesie
your courtesie & good will
your fitt words which shal in mine
your trusty frete, benigne of guile
Wit me so bound in every point
that whilst I live I am your servant

Finis.

11

Pleasant Convent

My beloved and dear friends,
I have been thinking
of you all very much
and hope you are all well
and happy as usual.

I have been thinking of you all
very much and hope you are
all well and happy as usual.
I have been thinking of you
all very much and hope you
are all well and happy as
usual.

I have been thinking of you
all very much and hope you
are all well and happy as
usual. I have been thinking
of you all very much and
hope you are all well and
happy as usual.

I have been thinking of you
all very much and hope you
are all well and happy as
usual. I have been thinking
of you all very much and
hope you are all well and
happy as usual.

I have been thinking of you
all very much and hope you
are all well and happy as
usual. I have been thinking
of you all very much and
hope you are all well and
happy as usual.

Yours
Sincerely

1846/12/14

and yet pamphleteer
The variable thoughts of the
Lover captive.

I live in hope and yet dispayre,
I do rejoyce when griefe doth grieve,
I fly aloft above the wyre:
But dwell alway in Limbo lew.

I neuer seeke: tho much I finde,
Yet finde nothing and still do seeke:
I see what best contents my minde,
When most in mind I do mislike.

One hath me in captivitie,
So sure that I vnder way swarve:
Who lets me live at libertie,
As free from bands that I deserve.

Finis.

The defence of womens
will.

W hen some maner of thing is to haue thet
to be good life in ioyment in this world
22.

especially in the two first yeares, wherein I was
like to perish through want of food, when the Go-
uernor had not so much meale as would hold out
one month, for hee to euery man one pound for a
week, did (one of his care) put some legge cut
out all such as were hartlesse and lazie, and sent
them into the maine, to live vpon Berries, or to
starue, seeing there was no remedy: I then went
to the Gouernor, and told him that I was too much
cruelly, to let them starue in body, and soule toge-
ther, and therefore did desire that I might goe with
them. With much importunity he gaue me leaue
to stay with them all the time of famine; in which
time, I did pine a way to skinn and bone, and be-
came so weake, as they were glad to lead mee to
some lowe rocke, on the side of an hill, where they
set me downe first, and then sat downe themselues
in rowes vpon the ground, to heare the word of
God preached vnto them. Their forwardnesse to
heare Gods word, and the Opuernors loue in sen-
ding continually to know how I did, did so cheare
and make glad my heart, as I made no reckning of
the misery and want that I liued in.

When this Gouernors time was out, he came
for England, and left the gouernment in the hands
of sixe men to gouern monthly.

In the time of the misrule of those sixe Gouer-
nors, three of them went out in a little Pinace (to
seeke for some reliefe) with a promise from the other
three to admit of no Gouernor sent from England,
vntill sixe months after their arriual: not long after
their departure, one of the other three (named John

Watts)

Mansfield)

Mansfield became self Governor, and for his
strengthening of himself against the Governor that
was expected from *England*, did draw a large Pe-
tition, as though the People had desired to entreat
him to keepe the Government in his owne hands,
they promising to maintaine him against the Go-
vernor that was expected from *England*: to which
Petition, he and one *John Parker*, a Black-Smith,
drew the people every where to subscribe. As soon
as I heard thereof, I followed after from *Tribe* to
Tribe, preaching, and in my Sermons shewing the
ynlawfulnessse and euill that was like to come of
the rebellion intended, and so drew the people every
where to renounce the said Petition. 10. 11. 12.
The Usurper hearing that the people had renoun-
ced the Petition, and that I was coming to the
Towne, did raise the whole Towne up in arms, to
apprehend me and one *Mr. Fessell*, that kept mine
company; the said *Mr. Fessell* being apprehended;
they hung him vp on the Wharfe by the hands and
feete, where he hung in gricuous paine, no man da-
ring to relieue him; but the women, who brought
stones in their aprons, and thrust them vnder his
body, to heare vp the weight of it. After they had
so hung him vp, *Parker* the Black-Smith, came, and
with a Crowe of yron brake open my Chamber
doore, and drag'd me out to his owne house; where
he kept me prisoner, till a tumultuous assembly
was called, by the name of an *Assizes*, and then
brought me to the Barre, where I was arraigned
and condemned for a contemner of authority: The
sentence pronounced against me, was, that I should

be deprived of my ministry, and confined to a
little Island, where I should be kept from coming
to the people. ²⁷ This sentence did so offend the people, as they
would by no means yield to the execution of it;
but told him that they were starved enough in
their bodies, and that needed no reason to starve
them in their soules; by depriving them of my mi-
nistry. By which opposition, I ²⁸ rest until the
arrivall of a new Governour, one Captain Tuck-
Afton. As the Vsurper heard that a shippe was
come into the Harbour with a new Governour, and
that the new Governour had spoken to me, to preach
at the reading of his Commission; he the said Vsur-
per, called the towne people together, and told
them, that if they would stand to him like men, he
would stick to them, so long as he had a droppe
of blood in his heart; they promising that they
would; he charged them to be vp in armes the next
day betimes; and told them, he would hee have me
to preach, but Mr. Koub, Mr. Koub was no Mi-
nister, but a poore Scholler, that cunningly had got
himselfe sent over for a Minister; who to further
the rebellion intended, had buzd into the peoples
eares, that it was lawfull to resist the Governour that
was exported from England; and for prooffe thereof;
did alleadge the example of the *Israelites*, their put-
ting downe of *Rehoboam*, and setting vp of *Ieroboam*
in his stead. And to stirre vp the Vsurper to shed
the blood of such as should dare to oppose him, he
did alleadge the example of *Abuliah*, who to
vsurpe the Government, did murder all the
Kings

King seide. Alas he (the Vsurper) told the people,
that presently after the Sermon; he would make a
short speech to the Governour, and that he would
hate them (as soon as he had left speaking) to crye
a Massfield, a Massfield, and then shew them
solides men.

The next morning, as I was studying for my
Sermon, and looking out at a window, I saw the
people vp in armes, and heard one of them sweare
that he would smite his sword in the new Gouer-
nors guts. Whereupon I made hast out of my
Chamber, and finding the Ship-boate ready to goe
off, did enter in, to goe to the new Gouernor, to ac-
quaint him with what was intended; the new Go-
uernor being then on ship-board. I was no sooner
in the Boate, but certaine Muscateres were sent in
hast, by the Vsurper to shoote at me, vntlesse I
would come out. Whereupon, the Mariners
feareing they would shoote, and kill some of them
instead of me, did set me on shore againe.

The Vsurper seeing me about to land, came with
a rusty browne Bill on his backe, as though hee
meant to knocke me in the head; telling the people,
that they had all of them cause, to curse the time
that euer they saw my face; which did put me in
some feare, that either he or they would doe mee
some mischief; therefore I made hast away, and
lockt my selfe in my Chamber.

About three or foure houres after, the new
Gouernor came, and was suffered quietly to goe
to the Church; where, as soon as Mr. Keble had
made an end of his Sermon, the Vsurper made a

short speech vnto him, and did no sooner make an
end of speaking, but Mr. *Kearse* (according to the
Murder had giuen order) was the first man, that
cried a *Mansfield*, a *Mansfield*, and so was like
to set vs together by the eares, to cut one anothers
throat, euen in the Church; had not the new Go-
uernor with speed caused his Commission to be
read; the reading whereof, did so daunt the Murderer,
as he came downe and gaue place vnto him.

Thus, I haue in part deliuered vnto your Ho-
nours, the sturre (that *Sathan* in his instruments) did
make in the time of the mis-rule of the sixe Gover-
nors; in hope thereby to bring ruine vpon that
poore new planted Vineyard of the Lord Iesus.

What he was not able to accomplish then, he
was like to effect in the new Gouernors time; who
was a fit instrument for him to stirre vp the people
to mutany, and so to overthrow the Plantation. For
he was no sooner established in his place, but hee
tooke from euery one of the first Planters, halfe an
Acre of ground, that the Company had giuen to
them and theirs, which was no small discourages-
ment vnto them; considering the extreame pains
that they had taken, in much hunger and nakednes,
without any wages, in making 11. Forts.

One *Richard Sanders*, an honest poore man, who
had builded vpon his halfe acre a conuenient dwell-
ling house, and had bestowed cost and labor vpon a
Garden Plot; where diuerse good hearbs and
flowers did growe; and greening to haue all ta-
ken from him on the suddaine; before he was
prouided of any other place, for himselfe, his poore
wife

wife and children, did bee able to say might not
complainte to the King, to Foraking of that ques-
tion; Capt. Tucker did imprison him, and put more
Iron vpon him; then he was able to beare; whereby
he lay vpon the ground night and day in
griuous paines; and his swarthie complexion
was One Paul Deane, being arraigned and condem-
ned, for stealing a peece of cheefe, pleaded the be-
nefit of his cleargy. (according to the lawes of Eng-
land) was rigorously denied, and so hang'd.

The poore man that was put in Irons for asking
if thily might not complainte to the King, (seeing
how like a Tyrant Capt. Tucker behaued himselfe
in euaggelling the poore people, and in arraigning
and condemning for small matters; and censuring
such to remaine perpetuall slaues vnto the cullony)
he and foure more, to free themselves from his ty-
rannie, did desperately leaue the Iland, and came
for England, in a little Boate of two or thre tunnes,
or thereabout.

The feare of his tyranny did reclaime diuerse of
the lazy true, so as they became painfull labourers,
for which he was much commended.

The wrongs that he did me (your poore Sup-
pliant) were like to tempt me about my strength;
as first, he tooke my seruant from me, and so con-
strained me to liue comfortlesse alone; and to goe
vp and downe the Iland, seeking for fire-wood, and
to bring it home on my backe, and then to goe
from house to house for fire, and to goe with my
Pitcher through the towne, to the Pumpe for wa-
ter; and to doe other base and seruill offices, very
vnbeseeming

substanting a Minister of Cloths would. Also he
tooke from me a peece of blacke stuffe, in which
Sr. Thomas Smith had caused to be bought for me.
I being then in great want of cloathing, and so
poore, as I was constrained to goe almost thre
yeares in one olde strawe Hatte; and almost twy
yeares in one olde paire of cobbled Shooes, full
full of nailles.

Also, he tooke from me three acres of thicke
ground for Tobacco, and two men that the Com
pany had given me.

Also, he did interrupt me in my Sermon, telling
me, that I was out of my text; and when the Ser
mon was ended, he did threaten to clasp my neck
and heeles together.

(The matter that did offend him, was this: I
seeing (to my griefe) how in his two last yeares, he
gave ouer all care of the Plantation, to build and
plant for himselfe; and did exhaust the store,
to build a stately house of Cedar for himselfe, Gods
house all that while, being but a thicke flourell,
which was kept so badly, as when it rained, there
was almost no place where the people could sit
drie: I tooke occasion on a day in my Sermon
to shew how the wrath of God came on the Is
raelites, for the like neglect of Gods house.
Whereupon, he stood vp, and with a loud voyce,
told me that I was out of my text, and to the euill
example of the people, went out of the Church in
a great rage; and alsoone as he saw me come out,
came to me, and told me, that he would clappe
my neck and heeles together: After that time, he
became

he became an enemy unto Religion, so in his
strained me to give over the Thursday Devotion, be-
cause the people could not come to hear me, he
did so employ them about his owne business, that he
spared not the Sabbath day, but sent the people
broad, so as I was much discouraged from preach-
ing in the after noones.

In the time of his Government God did bring
a great Judgement vpon the Lands, in that he
caused Rats to abound, so as no land was free
but were all like so many Coney-warrens of
Rattes.

The Rattes were a grievous plague vnto the
People, both within doors and without. Within
they deuoured all prouision of food & clothes, and
shoes. Without they deuoured the Corn, by
scraping it out of the ground when it was new, so
the graines that were thrust in so deepe as they
could not scrape vp, they deuoured in the blade, as
soone as it appeared aboue ground. Where some
escaped them in the blade, they deuoured in the
earre. They deuoured all other fruit of the earth,
which serued for foode; and did kill and deuoure
almost all the young Birds, and Chickens, & sucked
their egges. I am not able to expresse the feare
that was in the people; that they should be starued,
when they saw that nothing that serued for food,
could be kept from the Rattes.

There
are almost
a 100 little
lands, the
biggest is
but 18.
miles long
and almost
two miles
broad.

The people did spend their whole time, night,
and day, in keeping the Rattes vnder, by hunting
them with dogges, setting of traps, and poison, &
burning the Lands twice over, whereby much time

ber

her and fire wood was consumed. Then, even then, when they endeavoured by all means to destroy the Rattes, they increased the more: till God in mercy, hearing our prayers, did take them away on the suddaine, in three or four daies, so as no man could tell how.

As soone as the Rattes were gone, the people with glad hearts, did betake themselves to plant Corne, and by the blessing of God, had a plentiful harvest. Whereupon Capt. Tucker being minded to come for *England*, caused every man to bring a certaine quantity of corne into the Forts, to be kept there in store, and handled the matter so: (after he was come over,) as he drew all the company to beleque, that by means of his industry and care, the Ilands were so well furnished with corne, and the Ratts destroyed: Whereupon, to requite his care, they did bestowe vpon him, the stately house that he had built, and three shares of the best land in all the Ilands.

At his comming away, he left the Government in the hands of one Captaine Kendall; who through poverty, was constrained to take out of the Forts, the corne that Capt. Tucker had caused to be brought in.

After Capt. Kendall, succeeded Capt. Nathaniel Butler, a man well qualified every way for such employment.

He no sooner saw how God had done his part, to make those Ilands strong, and safe from all foraine inuasion, by fortifying them round about with fearefull rockes and shoules, so as there is no com-
ming

11 The great Channell that leadeth into the East
Harbour, commonly called the Towne Harbour,
hitherto the one side, towards the North, is a Fort
built by the first Planters in *Capt. Mores time*,
called *Rogers Fort*, where are 7. great Pieces. And
On the other side, towards the South, is a Fort
called *Smalls Fort*, built by the first Planters in
Capt. Mores time, where are 5. great Pieces, and
half a score smaller. Channell, towards the north,
is a Fort called *Benthams Fort*, built by the first
Planters in *Capt. Mores time*, where is one great
Piece. And a little from this Fort is a Fort built by the first
Planters in *Capt. Mores time*, called *Sandys Fort*,
where are 2. great Pieces. And on a hill
near the Harbour, is a Fort built by
the first Planters in *Capt. Mores time*, called
Waryckes Fort, where are 3. great Pieces to com-
mand the Harbour. And on a hill by the first
Planters in *Capt. Mores time*, is a high Mount,
(built by the first Planters in *Capt. Mores time*)
situate downe with a terrible gull of winde. It is
nowe built up againe higher and stronger, by *Capt.
Butlers* where is also one great piece, mounted by
Capt. Butler to give warning. And in the Towne, upon the Wharfe are 7. great
Pieces, mounted by *Capt. Butler*, to command
the Harbour; which great Pieces he recovered
out of certayne Wrackes. And *Captaine Butler* hath built in the Towne a faire
towne Hall of stone, and a faire strong Prison
of cedar.

In the Maine for both sides there were
Bridges of cedar like Kingston Bridge and at
his time, the King James were established
in the Islands, and the Justice kept exactly as
they are in England. I

Before his time, our first Capt. Mores and
the Governors will seem for law, and some of the
King Subjects were taxed contrary to the King
law, and some condemned and sold into per-
petuall slavery.

Captain Butler did appoint for every Town
Justice of the Peace, a Constable, School-
dean, Side-men and Waywarden, and did charge
Carrs, Stockes and Cuckling flocke to the
every Libe.

Now standing the great one that he had
in his mind, it did show every day more and
more, through the want of Gods Word the Islands
being pestered with lawless Persons, who were
the worst of New-gates and Bridewells men.

In his time I came to England, who first I could
persuade some Ministers to get down, and to re-
quire the Company with the weak estate of the
Islands, and grievances of the people, which were
ready to mutiny.

When I came into the Rowlands Church to preach
the grievances of the People, and weak estate of
the Islands, Sr. Edwin Sande (commissioned by Capt.
Tucker) did stand up in the face of the Court, and
accuse me of many foule crimes, as saying unto me,
Mr. Lewes, you doe vse in your Sermons to speake
against the Church of England, to rail upon
Bishops,

Bishops, and to say in the Booke of Common
Prayer is buggin' the widdes childe; and you will
beet Baptise Children, whose Parents doe first
make confession of their Faith.

To his first accusation, I answered, that the
Church of England was my Mother, and that at the
knowledge of the faith and hope of salvation that
I haue, I had join'd the Church of England, which
I take to be the true Church of God; and that
therefore, my tongue shall be cut out of my mouth,
before it shall speake against the Church of En-
gland, so long as I live.

To his second accusation, concerning railing upon Bi-
shops, I tolde him, that it were too much accom-
plicesse for me, to meddle with the Bishops there,
where they would not meddle with me. The truth
is, that preaching upon the sufferings of our Saviour
Christ, I shewed how the high Priests, were the
greatest enemies that our Saviour had; and from
them I gathered, that the grace of God and lear-
ning doo not alway goe together; and for prooofe
of my doctrine, I shewed how the Romish Lord
Bishops are the greatest supplanters of Christian
Religion, and shedders of Christian blood; and
did nominate bloody Bonner, Bishop of London,
and Gardiner Bishop of Winchester. Not speaking
a word of the reverend Fathers, the Bishops of the
Church of England, as it now stands, whom I ho-
nour from my heart, for the good that I haue and
dayly doe receive out of their godly and learned
Works.

To his third accusation, concerning the Booke
of

Common Prayer: I answered, that I was so farre
from speaking, as I never had, and hoped never
should have a thought in my heart, tending to that
way: Whereupon, Sr. Edm^d did produce mine
Enemy Capt. Tucker, for his Informer.

Capt. Tucker did produce Capt. Kendall, who
testified, that he had heard me say that the Bookes
of Common Prayer was good for olde men and wo-
men to read at home, when they were not able to
goe to Church.

The Court taking notice how they differed in
their testimony, some said, *Mark how these men
cannot agree in their testimonies, since they would do
the poore man some harme, but they have not agreed
upon the matter.*

Captaine Kendall was one of the three Gouer-
nors that promised to admit of no Gouernor sent
from England, he became mine enemy because I
had accus'd the Company with the wrongs that
he had done the Indians in the time of his Gouern-
ment, in taking the come out of the Forts, and in
furnishing the Indians of certaine murdering Pieces,
and other necessaries, which he sold to a Pirat. I
did acquaint the Company with nothing but what
Capt. Butler (then Gouernor) did accuse me, and
what I was bound by mine oath to declare, as I was
one of the Privie Councill in the *Southern Islands*.

To his fourth accusation, concerning the Bar-
tering of children, I answered, that many poore
boyes and gales, taken vp, out of the streetes,

out of Newgate and Bridewell and the Hospitals) were sent to the Sommer Islands, where they were brought vp in ignorance like Heathen. Some when they became men and women, and were married, and had children, they were not able to bring up their children in the Christian Faith: therefore, to bring such to haue some care of themselves and of their children, I gaue out that I would not baptise their children, ylesse the parents were able to yeeld some reckoning of their Faith, or at least rehearse the Articles without booke, and to encourage them thereunto. I drew some of the better sort (for example sake) to rehearse the Articles before their children were baptised.

After I had thus answered to his accusations, I desired the Court not to passe ouer sleighly the things wherof I was accused but take some paines to examine and finde out the truth: then Sir Edwin (as though he had bene grieved) did stand vp saying vnto me, well, well Master Leves, it is enough for you, that we knowe you to be an honest man, and that you haue done much good in the Plantations: for these things let them dye. *Stirre in them a further* I desired the Court to bid accusers bid doe. Though Sir Edwin made shew as though he were satisfied, and to haue a good opinion of mee yet such of the Company as were sourerly minded, and doaine altogether at their owne ends were so against me as they decreed to giue my charge towards my charges in crossing the seas in lying sick.

& weake at Falmouth and in travelling from thence
to London by land, being cleauen score miles, with
horse and guide, not able some daye to trauell
about ten myles: yea they were so against me as
they refused to releaue me with my wages, and so
constrained me (for the bearing of my charges
backe againe to the Sommer Ilands) to take from
my poore wife all that I could, and to leave her in
great want, which was no small grieue vnto me.

Within few monthes after my struall, a newe
Gouernour (one Captaine Bernard) was sent to
succede Captaine Butler, and with him foure Mi-
nisters.

One of the Ministers named Master Wright was
no longer landed, but went about the Ilands in-
uigilant against me, almost three weekes before I
could finde him out: at length, when I came where
he was, he told me that he took me to be a disho-
nour to the Ministry, and a shame to all Ministers,
and that Sir Edwin Sack had told him that I was
a man not fit to live in a common wealth: which
opprobrious speeches I took patiently, because
the Ilanders by did cleare me of those things where-
of he had accused me: so as he seemed to be satis-
fied, and went about the Ilands, speaking well of
me where he had spoken euill, and dyed within
fix or leauen dayes after.

The new Gouernour then lying vpon his death
bed, and hearing that I did grieue and pine away,
because he and the Ministers had an euill opinion of
me.

me, and send forth his man, the *William* to
comfort me, willing him to tell me, that he found
no truth in the reports that were made vnto him of
me by some of the Company, and that if I would
stay in the *Havens*, I should finde his loue: within
fourte dayes after this, it pleased God that he also
died.

After the death of the Governour, diuers of the
dishonest and vniuersally sort, (taking notice how the
Ministers and the new Officers that were sent ouer
with the new Governour, had an euill opinion of
me) did to wrong and misallouer me, as was like
to breake my heart, and hauing receaued a lament-
mentable letter from my wife, signifying that the
Company did refuse to pay the money that I did
allow her, out of my wages, and that she was in
great want, I resolved to come for England.

At my returne backe againe, Sir *Christopher*
and Deputie *Perry* who then were the chiefe ma-
nagers of the affaires of the *Summer Islands*, had
got a new matter against me, which being openly
reade in the Court behind my backe, did confirme
the opinion of the Aduenturers in the euill opinion that
they had of me: this new matter was, certaine
false notes, collected out of a Sermon, that I made
before diuers that were inclined to malignity, by
means of which false notes, the hearts of such as
with their multiplicitie of voyces beare me out way,
are to set against me, as I am like to lose the greater
part of my wages to my vniuersally.

Being

Being aduised by my friends to petition his Ma-
iesties Commissioners for Virginia and Sommers
Hande, my petition was sent by them to the Com-
pany for an answer: whereupon Master *Nicholas
Ferrar*, then Deputie, came to the Commissioners
and told them, that there was nothing due vn-
to me, and that if there were, he would pay euery
penny himselfe.

Sir *Edm: alone*, did take vpon him to answer
my Petition in writing; and did so wrong me, as
one of the Commissioners could see, that there was
such matters against me, as they must turne me to
a higher authority: whereupon I did Petition your
Honours about twelue monethes since, I had an
order to enioyne the Company to giue present sa-
tisfaction of what was due: whereupon Master
Iohn Ferrar late Deputie came into the Court and
openly in the face of the Court did affirme, that
there was nothing due vnto me, vnto whose testi-
mony, the multitude (who with their multiplicity
of voyces doe beare all the way) haue giuen such
credit, as I haue no hope to recover my wages.

The Gouverneur *Sir Thomas Smith*, and others
that are honourable and Christianly minded,
though they be willing, yet are not able to helpe
me, because of the multiplicity of voyces that are
against me; therefore I am constrained to appeale
from the multiplicity of voyces to your Honour
for Iustice.

*The Demands of me Lewes Hughes for
the time that I have spent in the service of
the Sommer Islands Company and
in suing for my wages.*

I Did Contract with the Company but for three
yeares after 30. pounds per annum, as appea-
reth by their Order of Court made the 18. of
March 1613. for which I acknowledge my selfe to
be satisfied.

The Copy of the Order.

TAlking in consideration, the necessity of sending
ouer sufficient Ministers, they were given to un-
derstand of one Master Lewes Hughes, who pro-
fereth him selfe to be employed for three yeares, and
referred the determination to a private meeting, which
was held the 16. of this present, where they agreed:
viz. Master Gouverneur, Master Deputie, &c. That
he should, if he could not enioye his health retorne with
the first shipping, and to haue for the time he stayer
30. pounds per annum, viz. 10. pounds to himselfe,
and 20. pounds to his wife or to his Attorney.

Those three yeares being expired, I wrote to the
Company for more Ministers, that I might come
home, they sending none, I was constrained to
stay: For the next yeare after the expiration of the
Contract, viz. 1617. Wherein I was kept there in

much

much misery against my will; the people being in-
creased, and dispersed vp and downe the Maine in
to eight severall Congregations, besides the Colo-
ny, having no Minister but my selfe to looke to
them all, living more like a slave then a Minister of
Gods word, my servant being detained from mee
by the Governour, so as I was constrained to live
comfortlesse alone, and to goe vp & downe the Land
for fire wood, and to bring it home vpon my
backe, and then to goe from house to house for fire,
and to goe with my pitcher through the Towne to
the Pumpe for water; and to doe other base and
seruile offices, very vnbecoming a Minister of Gods
word: notwithstanding all these discouragements, I
did (through the helpe of God) preach constantly
euery Thursday once, and euery Saboth twise, be-
sides Catechising: therefore I hope that the Com-
pany being Honorable, will not offer lesse then
100. pounds for that yeare, considering that out
of my loue to the Plantation, I did goe for 502
pounds *per annum*, when they were willing and
did offer to giue to another 100. pounds who
would not goe vnder 200.

For the yeare 1618, I require 100 pounds be-
cause the Company by an Order of Court held the
24. of Iune did allowe for foure Ministers for each
of them 100. pounds *per annum*, and notwithstanding
did leaue me there alone to beare the burthen
of that yeare, without the helpe of any Minister,
the people still encreasing, and the Hands pestered

with lewde disordered persons taken, vp out of the
streetes, out of New-gate and Bridewell. Some
of the company doe say, that I was not alone, but
had one Mr. Keab to helpe me: The truth is, that
Mr. Keab was no Minister, neither was he any
helpe but a great plague vnto me, and was like to
be the ruine of vs all; when taking part with Mans-
field the Vsurper against the lawfull Governour, he
was the first man that out of the Pulpit, tried
a Mansfield, a Mansfield, and so was like to
set vs together by the eares, to cut one anothers
throate, euen in the Church.

The Copie of the order.

THe Ministers shall be chosen here in a quarter
Court, and the provision for them here in to be
made on this sort: There shall be erected 4 Churches,
and 4 Parsonages belonging to them, and shall haue
50. acres for each Parsonage, and upon each of these
Parsonage Glebes, there shall be placed 4. men taken
off from the common land, to occupie the same in halfe,
for the behoofe of the Minister, and for the yearly
maintenance of the Minister; Over and aboue the
houses and glebes, it is ordered, that there shall bee
apportioned to them out of the fruites of the earth,
(growing and accruing out of their seuerall Parishes)
a certaine portion, by way of charge vpon every share
or Farme, so as to make each Ministers allowance
in that kinde, to the value of 100. pounds.

For

For the year 1619. I require 100 pounds
per annum, because the Company in a Court held
the 25. of February agreed & ordered that the said
order touching the Minister, should be prosecuted
and for the payment of the Ministers wages, they
layed 3. pence the pound on the Tobacco, and
left me alone to beare the burthen of that year
also, till the latter end of it, that one Mr. Lang was
sent to assist me, who dyed there; ynto whose
Widow, the Company have paid after a 100.
pounds per annum, according to the order.

The Copie of the order.

Taking into consideration, the defect of the Mini-
sters in the Summer Islands, having at this
present but onely two, viz. Mr. Lewis and Mr.
Bridges: and understanding that the said Mr. Bridges
is not sufficient to execute his function, as they de-
sire. It was thought convenient, for the educating
the Inhabitants in the feare of God, that two able
Ministers shall presently be sent to assist Mr. Lewis,
whom they wish may be desired to stay. And the
said two Ministers, to be seated and employed upon
the Tribes; and for their maintenance, it is agreed,
that the former order shall be prosecuted touching the
Ministers, and what shall faile in that, of making
good

given to each of them 100. pounds per ann: that there
there shall be an imposition of 3. pence the pound) and
my above laid there upon the Tobacco, which shall
returne, the occupiers being willing to beare halfe
with the owners in the contribution: And touching
Mr. Bridges, it is thought fit to send for him home
unlesse he please to stay as a private man, without sal
lary from the Company.

My Adueraries doe say, that the Company,
since my coming for England, haue paid their
Moitye, and that I was to receaue the other in the
Ilands; and that therefore the Company are not
to pay it.

To them I answered, that I neuer could haue
foure men to manage the Gleabe-land accord
ing to the order: and therefore, the people did
not contributethere, but haue paid their Moitye
in money heere, according to the imposition layed
on their Tobacco.

For the yeare 1620. wherein (finding my selfe
to faint vnder the intollerable burthen which I
was constrained to vndergoe) I came to England,
to see if I could perswade some Ministers to goe
ouer, and also to acquaint the Company with
the grieuances of the people, which were ready to
mutany: And also to acquaint them with the
weake estate of the Ilands, most needfull to bee
lookt into in time: I require a 100. pounds, ac
cording

according to their law. Because it was never heard
that a Minister in England got counting to England
about the Important Affairs of the Common
wealth. I had his being sequestered from him for
that time. giving him no more to do.

For the year 1621. Wherein I did returne to
the *Summer Islands*, the Company then in their
generall Letters did desire the Governour to provide
for me, according to their orders; which he could
not doe, because the Tobacco Harvest was past
before their Letters came; Therefore, I desire that
the 100. pounds due for that year may bee made
good some other way: the poor people there having
paid their moiety in money here, according to the im-
position that was layed vpon their Tobacco.

For the year 1622. I am satisfied, because the
Governour (according to the order) did leaue
600. weight of Tobacco, to make up the Tobacco
which was made that year on the glebe land to
the value of a 100. pounds sterling.

For the years 1623. & 1624. whereof the
Company haue not as yet discharged me of my
Dute, neither by order of Court, nor by warning,
nor by any satisfaction; but haue kept me in sus-
pence, suing for my wages with much griefe of
heart, being much indepted, having no means to
pay my debts, nor to relieue my selfe, my poore
Wife

Wife and Family, but by borrowing and going on
the score, so as my deptes are increased: The
loafe of my house which cost me 30. pounds, laid
in payne for 12. pounds, is forfeited: It is also
forfeited to the Landlord for not paying the last
quarters rent: a Bond of 60. pounds is forfeited for
non payment of 27. pounds. My poore aged wife
whose heart is almost broke with grieuing, is mi-
serable weake and sicke, I hauing not a penny to
buy her a loafe of bread but as I borrow or begge:
For these two yeares that haue beene so grievous
and chargeable vnto me, I will thankfully accept of
what your Honours shall think fit, either by way of
salary, because I am not as yet discharged of my
Cure; or by way of damage, in regard of my
losses and hindrances.

Concerning the agreement, which (as they
say) was made at my returne to the *Summer Islands*,
viz. That if the Company would pay vnto my
Wife 95. pounds, and giue me the transportation
of two men, I would be therewith satisfied, and
put the Company to no more charges: which
agreement the Company did breake first, in refus-
ing to pay the said 90. pounds to my wife, which
hath brought her to such want and grieue, as is like
to cost her her life; and therefore I am not bound
to stand to it, considering they brake it first.

Thus

Thus I haue deliuered vnto your Ho-
nours, the iust cause of my complaint,
which in the bowels of CHRIST I haue
I commend vnto your honours charitable
consideration, for speedy redresse of my
wrongs. In Witnesse of the truth of
all the premises, I haue hereunto sub-
scribed my name,

LAWRENCE HUGHES
